

occasions, but the Judge thought that the rascal had run the full length of his rope and so made an example of him. The Judge's address to the prisoner in passing sentence ought to be a warning to the roughs of this city for all time to come.

The Northern Lights—The Meteorological Record of 1870.

It is seldom in these latitudes in the month of September, and with the temperature of a "midsummer night's dream," that we have such a beautiful exhibition of the Northern Lights as that of Saturday night last; and we may challenge "the oldest inhabitant" to produce a precedent for the display through two nights in succession such as we had in this last visitation. The display began to be visible, beyond the disturbing glare of the city's gaslights, soon after seven P. M. At eight the mysterious illumination covered an arch rising some twenty degrees from the northern horizon—the light rising as from a dark fog bank on the horizon and shining through the open spaces between the lazy black clouds in the northern sky with the soft, mellow rays of the rising moon. Towards midnight the illumination covered the whole firmament; and from the coronal, or what a Bostonian might call "the hub of the universe," in the zenith, streams and bars and flashing and flickering columns of light radiated in every direction. At the same time from the horizon, to a height of sixty degrees or more, in the west the scattered black clouds were tinged around their borders with a deep crimson, as was the sky beyond them. That which appeared as fog to the southward was of a greenish gray. On the east a changeable green and purple coloring of sky and clouds was observable, while the soft, white light under the northern arch increased in brilliancy and in the activity of its outward-streaming columns. This description, however, will only apply to one of many rapidly coming and dissolving views of this beautiful electrical display, which did not fade away till the approach of the morning. The exhibition on Sunday night, the summer temperature still continuing, began more brilliantly than that of the night before, and lasted, too, till daybreak, though from the observations of the writer it was limited to the northern heavens.

Truly, the meteorological phenomena of the year 1870 have, so far, been very remarkable. The record gives it the warmest January and February, the coldest and stormiest March, April and May; the driest and hottest June and July, the driest and windiest August, and the fairest, brightest, softest and most delightful September we have known for many years. Drought has prevailed all round the earth in the northern temperate zone, while destructive floods and deaths from lightning have been numerous in Europe and America. From Maine to Oregon, in the United States and over in the British possessions, thousands upon thousands of acres of forest lands have been wasted by fire; wells, springs and mill streams have been dried up, and many cattle have perished in consequence of the drought; and yet, judging from the official reports on the subject from Washington, and from the supplies in our markets, we have seldom had a better year than this in the products of grain, roots and melons, vegetables and fruits of all descriptions. Still the country has suffered and is suffering from drought; and if these late displays in the heavens of fierce fiery warriors fighting in the clouds, in ranks and squadrons, and right form of war, have given us any sign of what is in the wind, we think it is a sign that the end is at hand of our dry season; and so may it prove to be.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Billy Edwards and Sam Collier Again—A Lively Time at Harry Hill's—Sam Thru the Blue in the Face.

There was a choice bit of race spread before the crowd that flocked to Harry Hill's yesterday morning, and the boys are in high expectation of a lively mill to come of between Sam Collier and Billy Edwards. Billy was in one of his musing moods yesterday, his legs thrown up at ease and his head bent backward, when he was surprised by the appearance of his old antagonist, just arrived from St. Louis. If any person had labored under the impression that the men were good friends this interview would remove the notion. Sam was accompanied by a friend from Baltimore known as "Cap." With a promptness and coolness of action unknown outside the ring Sam Collier and Billy Edwards, each with his good morning, and then commenced a dialogue as follows:—

Collier—Billy I want to make another match with you.

Edwards—Fight? What's the use in making a match with a man who will not stick to his agreement?

Collier—Well, I mean it this time and will put the money up.

Edwards—Well, I will make a match with you on the same terms as before, provided you do not come nence any suit to recover the money you have already forfeited.

Here Sam commenced boasting that he was champion of the light weights, and Edwards countered the opposite and would prove it any day.

Collier—You are a God damned coward, and only fight with those you think you can lick easily.

This nettled Billy, and after several other strings on Billy's pluck Sam remarked that "Dooney Harris knows what you are, and you know it." This was the drop that overthrew the pitcher, and the men rushed towards each other, Sam thrusting his flat Billy's face; but the timely interference of "Cap" brought about an armistice. Harry Hill there interposed, and said he did not want to have his establishment the scene of such disorder, a large crowd having forced their way in, and he would refer the matter to the Blacksmiths, where Billy Walsh, Dan Kerrigan, Dooney Harris and Billy Watson were on duty. No arrangement was effected, however, as Sam had been tipping very freely, and it was agreed that the men meet again at Reddy's to settle the match.

CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH.

Mr. A. P. Rudolph, the champion billiard player of America, has just returned to this country from France, in the steamship *Abyssinia*. In order to play a match which had been arranged prior to his leaving in June last, for \$500 a side, between himself and Joseph Dion, on the 7th of October next, Rudolph at present is the holder of the champion cue, and the forthcoming contest is to determine if he is to continue to hold it. The match is to be played in a large hall, but it has not yet been determined where. As soon as the place of meeting has been determined an announcement will be made by advertisement. It has been stated that Dion has claimed the cue on the ground that Mr. Rudolph had broken his engagement, but it appears that the matter has now been fully arranged between the two players and their friends to have the game played. No arrangement was effected, however, as Sam had been tipping very freely, and it was agreed that the men meet again at Reddy's to settle the match.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The "Harmakers" whipped the Olympics yesterday at Washington—29 to 15.

The "White Stockings" are doing well. They whipped the Athletics at Philadelphia yesterday in what the Philadelphia press was following, "the best played game of the season," with the following score:

Runs. Hits. Errors. Outs. 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Today the "White Stockings" play the Mutuals at the Union grounds, and from successors a fine game may be expected.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

King Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

Minister Siskies and the Spanish Brigands.

ITALY AND ROME.

Amnesty in the Holy City—The King and the Pope.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. As soon as the Italian troops were installed at Rome, the prisons were searched and all the political prisoners were set free.

A letter of King Victor Emanuel to the Pope, announcing the necessity for the occupation of Rome, is condemned by some as too diffident, and by others as too arrogant.

General Cadorna, in addressing the provisional government at Rome, commissioned by himself, on Saturday last, said:—"Your task is sublime. The 20th of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God is manifestly with you!"

HOLLAND.

The Relations with Venezuela.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26, 1870. The *Independence* of Belgium publishes the note sent from the Venezuelan government to Holland, justifying the rupture of relations between the two countries, but hoping for a speedy restoration of the *entente cordiale*.

AFRICA.

Civil Relief.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1870. The proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been suspended.

JAMAICA.

The Panama and West India Cable. The shore end of the new cable was laid yesterday and is working admirably. Sir Charles Bright is now making the necessary arrangements to continue the cable to Aspinwall.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Sir John Young Elevated to the Peerage. OTTAWA, Sept. 23, 1870.

Sir John Young, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, has been created a peer of the United Kingdom. The title his Excellency has selected is said to be Baron Lisgar, and taken from one of his estates in Ireland.

Sailing of the Tyne Crew.

TORONTO, Sept. 26, 1870. The Tyne crew sailed on Saturday for England, all efforts to make matches with them having failed.

FARRAGUT.

Preparations at Portsmouth for the Transfer of Admiral Farragut's Remains to New York.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 26, 1870. Arrangements are nearly completed here for Admiral Farragut's funeral. The body will probably be taken from the tomb at St. John's church Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, and placed on board the United States steamer Brooklyn and proceed to New York.

The *Canfield* is all ready for use on board the Brooklyn and is very large and elegant, being twelve feet long, seven feet wide and spars eighteen feet high. It is richly draped with black velvet and silver fringe and mounted on muskets and howitzers.

The United States steamer *Guerrero*, to escort the Brooklyn, is to report in the lower harbor.

OHIO.

Population of Cincinnati—The New Minister to Denmark Challenged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25, 1870. The population of Cincinnati, according to the present census, is about 215,000, including Covington and Newport, 250,000.

It is reported that Rev. J. W. Cramer, recently appointed Minister to Denmark, has received a challenge to mortal combat from Lorenzo Lake, of Memphis, on account of a difficulty between Mrs. Lake's brother and Mr. Cramer while the latter was Consul at Leipzig.

General Schenck and Colonel Campbell, opposing candidates for Congress in the Third Ohio district, opened their great discussions in the city yesterday. The United Irishmen of this city perfected an organization this afternoon, by the election of James V. Fitzgerald as president and a full list of officers.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON 26th MARKET. LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. Money market—The returns of the latter city have been refused by the United States Marshal because they were badly taken and are unreliable.

Horatio Seymour, of New York, in response to a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, on Saturday evening, said that New York would soon make its cause free to the people of the South.

The sales of coal at London, the eastern terminus of the Glasgow and London Canal, have been stopped. No more will be sold until a plentiful supply of rain will allow the detailed notes to go through.

A fifty mile walk for the championship of America came off at Boston yesterday. The race was won by J. Adams, of New York, in nine hours and fifty minutes.

At the French National Fair in San Francisco the receipts and subscriptions on Saturday amounted to \$25,000. The total receipts are over \$50,000.

The population of St. Paul, Minn., is 50,000, and of Minneapolis, Minn., 10,000. The returns of the latter city have been refused by the United States Marshal because they were badly taken and are unreliable.

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SPAIN.

Major General Siskies and the Brigands.

A Raid of the Outlaws Planned Against the Minister—The General Forwarned—His Plan of Action and Safety—The Local Situation—Politics.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 26—P. M. The special correspondent of the *Herald* in Berlin reports a mail newspaper, dated on the 15th inst., for transmission to New York, in which he says:—I have already informed you that the Spanish government had recalled the greater portion of the gendarmes force from their posts in the mountain districts—thus leaving the farmers and travellers at the complete mercy of the brigands, and this notwithstanding the very numerous cases of the most daring highway robberies and ruthless murders which have been lately recorded as having been perpetrated by these men. The brigands roam about quite unrestrained by any legal or moral code, and the government in Madrid has done nothing to check their criminal, outrageous proceedings.

There is scarcely a province of the Peninsula but has now two or three different bands of armed robbers on its soil. These men order everything. With the view of carrying on their depredations in greater security from the law, and in order to procure fresh arms and ammunition, the bandits always adopt some political banner as a rallying standard. Under cover of this they enter the villages and proceed to exact funds and ransoms from the inhabitants, even from the authorities. A sum equal to \$50,000 in American gold was demanded recently by them for the release of a priest in Andalusia, besides a variety of smaller sums which were had in other instances elsewhere. Cruel treatment, even murder and butchery of the recusant, follows in cases of refusal.

GENERAL SISKIES' CASE. You have heard briefly from your correspondents in Spain of the escape of Major General Siskies, United States Minister in Madrid, from the hands of the brigands. General Siskies has to come at regular intervals from his country residence to Madrid, in order to discharge his official duties. This fact, as well as notes of his time, were communicated to the brigands by their accomplices in La Granja. It appears that the General was expected to leave Madrid lately by an eight P. M. railroad train. He, however, previously warned, perhaps, started by the discovery of the lower roads, he adopted what he regarded as a very showy plan—that of crossing the mountains at an unexpected hour, and when he would not be thought to journey.

On arriving at Villalba, accompanied by his aide, General Siskies called the same conveyance which had taken the two from La Granja to Villalba. The driver of the coach, who was evidently surprised to see them at that hour, said that he expected them by the eight P. M. train. A carriage was prepared immediately, and the party set out for the mountains.

When the coach in which it was imagined that the General would have arrived at a very lonely spot in the mountains a couple of brigands broke out from a hiding place and stopped the vehicle. They demanded if General Siskies was among the passengers. A negative reply was given them. Then followed a very close scrutiny of the different passengers. Not finding General Siskies the brigands contented themselves by plundering every person who was there.

The Spanish government, well knowing what a serious affair it would turn out to be if the representative of a foreign Power should fall into the hands of the brigands, have ordered out a detachment of the gendarmes for the duty of protecting Major General Siskies when he journeys to and from between Madrid and Villalba.

The Governor General of Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 26, 1870. De Rodas, the Captain General of Cuba, has been informed by the Spanish government that his resignation will be accepted if it is insisted upon.

Olizaga's Opinion of the Restoration of Napoleon—A German Prince for the Spanish Throne—Historical Changes—De Rodas Preserves His Resignation as Captain General of Cuba—The United States and the "Ever Faithful Isle."

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. A despatch from Madrid says:—Before Olizaga's departure yesterday he was met at the station by friends, who asked him if the restoration of Napoleon was possible. "It is easier," was his reply, "to raise the Pyrenees to their base." The frequency of the visits of the Prussian Minister to Paris greatly commended. The Ministerial organ announces that in a few days there will be joyful news for Spain. I have inquired into the grounds for this statement, and this is the result of my inquiries in government circles:—After the proclamation of the Prussian King as Emperor of Germany in the month of January, the Emperor of Germany, King of Saxony for the loss of his crown by placing his son Prince John on the throne of Spain by the aid of Prussia. The latter risks his head at this game, but will do it.

A modification of the Ministry is probable. More, the Minister of the Colonies, and Echeagay, of Public Works, declare that they will retire if Rivero does. Caballero de Rodas presses his resignation, and it is probable that General Cordova will replace him in Havana. The idea of ending Cuba to the United States gains ground in Madrid. The yellow fever is increasing in Barcelona and has appeared at Valencia. The officers of the Custom House have been attacked with it.

THE NEWBURG TRAGEDY.

Buffum, the Murderer, Removed from Goshen to Newburg—His Case to Come Before the Grand Jury—A Murderer and a Thief Contend in the Court—The Thief Don't Like His Company.

On Monday Robert Buffum, who murdered John L. Seaverns, at Newburg, on August 30, was brought from the Orange county jail at Goshen to that at Newburg, his case coming before the Grand Jury of the county court which on that day commenced its sessions at the latter place. Buffum was removed from the Newburg jail some weeks ago to that at Goshen, where, on account of the crowded condition of the jail, he was placed in the same cell with William Conroy, who was arrested for alleged complicity in the Cold Spring robbery, one of the results of which was the murder of Elijah Jones by John P. Trumpbour in July last. Conroy, as may be supposed, did not conceive a very violent attachment for his crazy cellmate, who had in cold blood slain one man, and afterwards in hot blood had undertaken to commit suicide in a very unusual and peculiarly horrible manner. In fact the gentle, yielding Conroy manifested a marked aversion towards his murderous companion, and "squirmed" considerably on being told that the latter was to stay with him day and night for several weeks, until the session of the county court, but the case of Buffum will be taken up by the Grand Jury to-day, and he, no doubt, will be indicted for murder. Later in the week the case of Conroy will be waiting, and accompanied them to the Cold Spring, one of Conroy's accomplices, has not yet been arrested. All the reports to contrary notwithstanding. He is said to be hidden somewhere in Northern New Jersey. The detectives are on his track, and it is expected they will soon have him in custody.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ORANGE.

On Sunday night in Orange, N. J., Mr. Conrad Scheiman, a respectable German, resident of Orchard Street, left his room up stairs to ascertain the cause of a peculiar noise in the street below. On reaching the foot of the stairs he was seized by a powerful man and held at bay with a knife. He attempted to draw a pistol, but the man, who was dressed in a dark suit and a doctor's cap, was a doctor sent for. His recovery is a matter of serious doubt.

CUBA.

The Cubans Surrounding Santiago Jo Cuba.

Presence of the Insurgents Outside of the City—The Troops and Citizens Attacked by the Vomit.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 26, 1870. I have had an opportunity within the past few hours of seeing a letter from a gentleman in Santiago de Cuba to a friend in this city, and I hasten to telegraph it for the benefit of the readers of the *Herald*. The letter came through private sources, and among other matters of a personal character it contains the announcement that the insurgents had made their appearance in strong force in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba. For some time past they have been showing themselves in small bands, but of late their presence has assumed a more threatening character.

From the same source I have also ascertained that the vomito is raging dreadfully among the troops. Many of them are also affected with the disease, and between the fears of an attack from the insurgents and the fearful ravages of sickness the people of Santiago de Cuba are in a very unwholesome state of mind.

OBITUARY.

Judge Robert C. Grier. We regret to announce this morning the death of Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This sad event took place in Philadelphia on Sunday evening. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis, which to a considerable extent prevented his performing his official duties with that regularity and despatch for which he was distinguished. He resisted the encroachments of old age until the December of last year, when he was compelled to retire from the bench. On the following January he formally took leave of his associates in Washington and returned to Philadelphia to spend the remainder of his days. His death was not unexpected. During the past week he had lain insensible, and dissolution had been almost hourly expected.

Judge Grier was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county on the 5th of March, 1794. He was the son of Isaac Grier, a clergyman well known in his community as a pious, conscientious man. The early years of the late Judge were spent on his father's farm. Here he acquired a rudimentary education, but when he had attained the proper age he was sent to Dickinson College, from whence he graduated with high honors in 1812. He then pursued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1815, when he succeeded him as principal.

The ordinary occupation of a teacher was, however, unsuited to a man of Mr. Grier's temperament. He was ambitious of doing something more than to teach, and he gave a wider scope to the exercise of his talents. Accordingly he devoted his leisure to the study of the law, and in 1817 was admitted to the bar. The academy was then given up, and the young lawyer removed to Columbia county, settling at Bloomsburg. The projected bar of the county was then left the place after a brief residence and went to Danville, where, in a brief period, he obtained an extensive and profitable acquaintance with an able and reputable lawyer, and under his guidance he acquired a knowledge of the law, and in 1817 was admitted to the bar.

Years passed on and found him still engaged in the study of the law, and he was well known as a lawyer of ability and integrity. He was a candidate for a political office, but his mind was an eminently judicial one, and so while he was engaged in the study of the law, he was also engaged in the study of the law, and he was well known as a lawyer of ability and integrity.

Mr. Grier had been twenty-one years practicing at the bar when he was elected to the position of Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county. It was an office of importance as well as distinction, and it was a position of honor and responsibility. He was a man of high character and integrity, and he was well known as a lawyer of ability and integrity.

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